

*Dr. Hasse* (M); Noel, May 5, 1909, *Bush 5618a* (G); Crystal City, Engelm. herb. (M). ARKANSAS: Ulm, Prairie Co., May 9, 1937, *Demaree 14920* (M); Eureka Springs, April 17, 1899, *Trelease* (M); Eureka Springs, May 8, 1899, *Canby 11* (G); east of Mountain Home, Baxter Co., June 8, 1933, *Steyermark 7837* (M); Penters Bluff, Croker Springs, Izard Co., April 16, 1938, *Demaree 17007* (F); Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., May 17, 1914, *E. J. Palmer 5543* (F, M); northwestern slope of Fourche Mt. (Allis Mt.), Pulaski Co., April 26, 1923, *Harper 16* (G); moist prairie, Lonoke, April 25, herb. Warren H. Manning (G); low moist meadows, northwestern Ark., April, *Harvey* (F, G, M); damp meadows, May, 188—, *Harvey*—no. 20 of Harvey's Ark. flora (F). OKLAHOMA: 1 mi. north of Limestone Gap, May 18, 1877, *Butler* (F, M); Catoosa, May 8, 1895, *Bush 966* (M). TEXAS: *Drummond* (G); 32, Hooker misit, *Drummond*, 1835 (G); *Lindheimer*, 1844, 223. Fasc. II. (G, M); Hockley, 1890, *Thurrow* (F), as *Stellaria macropetala*.

This is the common and most widespread variation of *Arenaria patula*. Several specimens appear as intermediates between the more pronounced glandular typical *Arenaria patula* and the glabrous *A. patula* f. *Pitcheri*.

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## A NOTE ON THE AUTHORSHIP OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF CYPERACEAE

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WHILE recently using Torrey's "Monograph of North American Cyperaceae" (Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York 3: 239-443. 1836). I found that five species and two combinations published therein have been rather consistently accredited to the wrong author. In his introduction, Torrey wrote, "Most valuable aid has been afforded me, not only in the communication of specimens, but in every part of this work by my friend Dr. Gray. The revision of the Rhynchosporae is entirely his own; and the Synopsis of North American Carices, I wish to have considered as our joint performance." Again, preceding the genus *Rhynchospora* in the body of the "Monograph", he wrote, "The following revision of the North American species of *Rhynchospora* and *Ceratoschoenus* was prepared by Dr. Gray. His valuable Monograph contained in the present

volume of the Annals is so full that it is quite unnecessary to describe the plants anew: I have therefore merely given his list of the species with some alterations, which he has thought it advisable to make, together with some valuable additional matter which has been received since his monograph was written."

The only species of *Rhynchospora* described in this portion of the "Monograph" was *R. filifolia* which in the Index Kewensis and in most manuals, including the recent ones, is assigned to Torrey. It seems clear, from Torrey's own statement, that this species should be cited: *Rhynchospora filifolia* Gray in Torrey, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 3: 366. 1836. So far as I have been able to ascertain, Chapman—in the various editions of his "Flora of the Southern United States"—has been the only person to realize Gray's authorship of this species. Two combinations under the generic name *Ceratoschoenus* are assigned to Torrey in the Index Kewensis. Although this genus is no longer upheld—its species being referred to *Rhynchospora*—these two names, whenever they are listed in synonymy, should be cited: *Ceratoschoenus longirostris* (Michx.) Gray in Torrey, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 3: 369. 1836; *C. macrostachys* (Torr.) Gray in Torrey, l. c. Gray, in the first four editions of his "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States", listed the latter species as *Ceratoschoenus macrostachys* Gray, thereby admitting the authorship of the combination; in the fifth edition of his "Manual" he recombined the genus with *Rhynchospora*. Chapman also attributed this species to Gray.

Referring again to the first of the two quotations given above, and then to the treatment of *Carex* in the "Monograph", one finds that four species—in addition to those assigned to Torr. & Hook.—were published there: 39. *C. alata*, 46. *C. Jamesii*, 47. *C. Scouleri*, and 130. *C. turgescens*. These species have been universally accredited to Torrey, but Torrey clearly indicated that they should be cited: *Carex alata* Torr. & Gray in Torrey, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 3: 396. 1836; *C. Jamesii* Torr. & Gray in Torrey, l. c. 398 (not *C. Jamesii* Schwein. 1824); *C. Scouleri* Torr. & Gray in Torrey, l. c. 399; *C. turgescens* Torr. & Gray in Torrey, l. c. 419. Both *C. alata* and *C. turgescens* are still recognized as species; *C. Jamesii*, as a later homonym, is a synonym

of *C. nebraskensis* Dewey, and *C. Scouleri* is given as a synonym of *C. Lyngbyei* Hornem. by Mackenzie (N. Am. Fl. 18: 415. 1935).

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EPILOBIUM PANICULATUM VAR. SUBULATUM IN WISCONSIN.—A single plant of *Epilobium paniculatum* Nutt. var. *subulatum* (Haussk.) Fernald was found by the writer in sandy gravel ballast of a Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad siding a half mile north of Lake station, Milwaukee County, August 13, 1940 (specimen in the herbarium of the University of Wisconsin). The specimen is 35 cm. high, freely branching, with flowers 5.5 mm. long, calyces 3.5 mm. long, petals exceeding the calyces by 2 mm., summit of hypanthium and calyx-tube glabrous, capsules (not fully mature) 16–20 mm. long, on slender pedicels 6–8 mm. long, agreeing with descriptions of the far-western variety *subulatum* (*Epilobium subulatum* Rydb.). This is found from Idaho and Utah to California and British Columbia, and as a relic on Bruce Peninsula, Manitoulin Island and Cloche Peninsula, Ontario.<sup>1</sup> Seeds of *Epilobium paniculatum* have been recorded as occurring in 10% of samples of commercial red clover seed grown in Idaho, Washington and Oregon.<sup>2</sup> Its occurrence as an impurity in commercial seed and its appearance as an introduction in Wisconsin furnish an example of a relic plant of disrupted range which also behaves as a weed. This would support the hypothesis recently put forward by Griggs,<sup>3</sup> that relic species may in some cases owe their survival to the fact that they belong to early stages in ecological succession (as do weeds), and that their habitats have not permitted the development of climax formations.—L. H. SHINNERS, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

<sup>1</sup> Fernald, M. L. Critical plants of the upper Great Lakes region of Ontario and Michigan. RHODORA 37: 324. 1935.

Rydberg, P. A. Flora of the Rocky Mountains and adjacent plains, 2nd ed., p. 589. 1922.

<sup>2</sup> Proc. Internat. Seed Testing Assoc. 6: 1–22. 1928.

<sup>3</sup> Griggs, Robert F. The ecology of rare plants. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 67: 575–594. 1940.